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VOL. V NO. 273

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1950.

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BUFFER ZONE DEADLOCK DENIED

Britain And U.S. Still Seek Agreement

COMMENT

Attempts by the Big Three to devise an acceptable formula seeking a political solution of the Korean problem and bringing in the Peking régime as one of the parties have, of course, the warmest backing. Nothing may come of it, but isolation of the incident is the primary interest and no manner of approach can be overlooked.

Prospects of success are beyond computation. Until the Peking Government delegation arrives at Lake Success and reveals something of the official frame of mind, the world can only continue to speculate on Communist China's real objectives in committing itself to intervention.

At present Peking's aims remain a mystery. The mass of verbiage from Peking Radio has merely succeeded in concealing the underlying purpose. The flashing surprise of the original Chinese onslaught, followed by nothing more than token resistance to the United Nations rally, embodies an unexplainable inconsistency leading small values to understanding. Repeated Peking charges of American "imperialism" fool none. It is more than doubtful, indeed, that the authors delude even themselves. Its constant repetition is in line with the familiar Soviet technique of deliberately distorting facts.

Behind all this Chinese harping on America's aggressive intentions, and the menace to Manchuria, plus the steadily fostered impression of a rising spirit of jingoism among the Chinese people, may possibly lie nothing more than a desire by Peking to fish in troubled waters in the hope of a worthwhile catch.

Assuredly neither Peking nor Moscow desires a major war in the Far East which would inevitably mean World War III.

Sensible, diplomatic handling of the problem in the United Nations, with the United States and Britain working for peace (but not appeasement) for that reason may prove that what appeared in the initial stages of Chinese intervention to be a giant rocket is only, in fact, a fairly damp squib.

Troop Train In Collision

Edmonton, Nov. 21.
A troop train carrying members of Canada's special brigade force westward for service in Korea, collided with a trans-continental passenger train on Monday, killing six persons aboard the troop train.

Four men—the crews of both locomotives—were listed as missing, and an undetermined number of other persons were injured.—United Press.

TROUBLE LOOMING IN GERMANY

Berlin, Nov. 21.
The Russians have set the stage for a possible attempt to blockade rail movement of American, British and French military supplies to Berlin.

The Russian Zone German news agency reported that many protests had been made by Russian Zone organisations, especially railway workers, over the transport of Western military supplies and troop reinforcements to this metropolis. "The conscience of our transport workers will no longer allow a continuation of American war material passing through our German Democratic Republic to West Berlin," a protest of the Magdeburg Railway Workers' Union said.

Veteran observers doubted however that the Russians will attempt a full-scale blockade. It is believed more likely they may announce railway workers will refuse to handle military trains from the Western sectors.—United Press.

7 Divisions Poised For Knock-Out Drive

Tokyo, Nov. 22.

Seven Allied divisions were reported to be poised today for a knockout drive against the 100,000-man Chinese and North Korean Communist Army in North Korea.

Officials at General MacArthur's Headquarters have abandoned the faint hope that the Chinese would get out of Korea under political pressure or political assurances.

The stage was set for the final big push to the border by Lieutenant General Walker's Eighth Army when the Communists fell back in Central Korea ending the danger of a break-through in the middle.

Chinese Communist troops are pouring down through northwest Korea under the attack of United States bombs and rockets. Some American officials of the Eighth Army Headquarters told reporters that they believed that the Com-

munist were building up for another offensive similar to the one which gave trouble to the Allies three weeks ago.

Air and ground patrols located a series of strong Communist defence forces across main highways to the north-west border and the Yalu River.

While the Allies marked time on the western front, the South Koreans scored an sensational advance on the east coast. It broke through the last known Communist defence line in the northeast and raced forward 12 miles to within 15 miles of Chongjin, the biggest east port still in Communist hands.—United Press.

No Satisfactory Answer Yet Found To Problem

Washington, Nov. 21.

British and American officials here today denied that they were deadlocked on proposals to create a buffer zone along the Korean-Manchurian border.

The officials said that proposals to establish a neutralised and demilitarised zone between Communist China and Korea were still being discussed in London and Washington.

The zone might be on the south or on both sides of the Yalu River border. No final decisions had been reached.

It meant that the United States, Britain and other members of the United Nations were waiting to see what the attitude of the Chinese Communist delegation would be when they arrive at Lake Success.

The officials said that the buffer zone proposals might never be put forward at all if the delegation arrived "breathing fire and brimstone" against the United Nations, and showing unwillingness to co-operate in the search for a peaceful Korean settlement.

The buffer zone proposals had been initiated in order to give the Chinese Communists "practical assurance" that neither the United States nor the United Nations had any intention of invading or threatening China.

Consideration had been given only to the question of a demilitarised zone between China and Korea, and it was felt that this lent itself to international treatment.

The question of a buffer zone along the Soviet-Korean border in the north-east had not yet been considered.—Reuter.

PRESSING HARD

Paris, Nov. 21.
French and British representatives at Lake Success are pressing hard to get the United States to accept a demilitarised zone on the border (Continued on Page 5 Col. 2)

FIRE ENGULFS HOSPITAL

Bethel, Alaska, Nov. 21.
Three hundred typhoid patients—most of them Eskimos—were evacuated when flames swept through a hospital in the Yukon wilderness about 570 miles south-west of Fairbanks.

In a sub-zero temperature firemen today abandoned their all-night efforts to save the building.

The patients were taken to nearby homes without mishap.—Reuter.

"AMERICAN SPIES" TO BE SHOT

Berlin, Nov. 21.
A Soviet military tribunal in Germany has sentenced five "American spies" to be shot, the East German news agency ADN reported here tonight.

Another had been sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and two others to 15 years, it added.

All eight defendants were German residents of the Soviet zone.

During their trial "they have confessed that they were members of an espionage organisation of the American Secret Service", ADN said.

ADN did not disclose when and where the trial took place.—Reuter.

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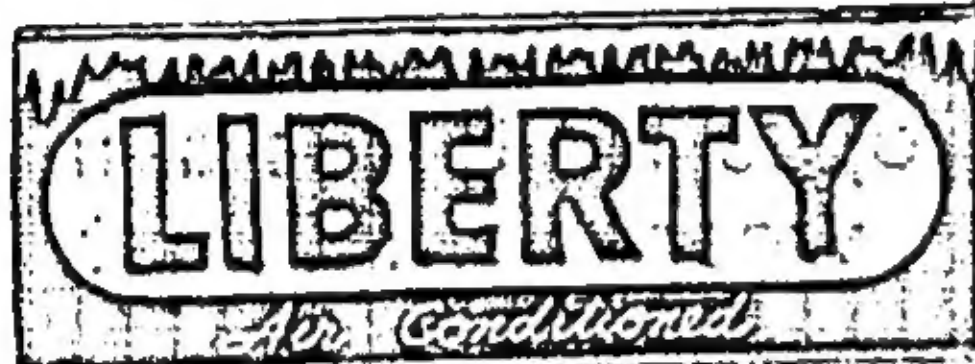
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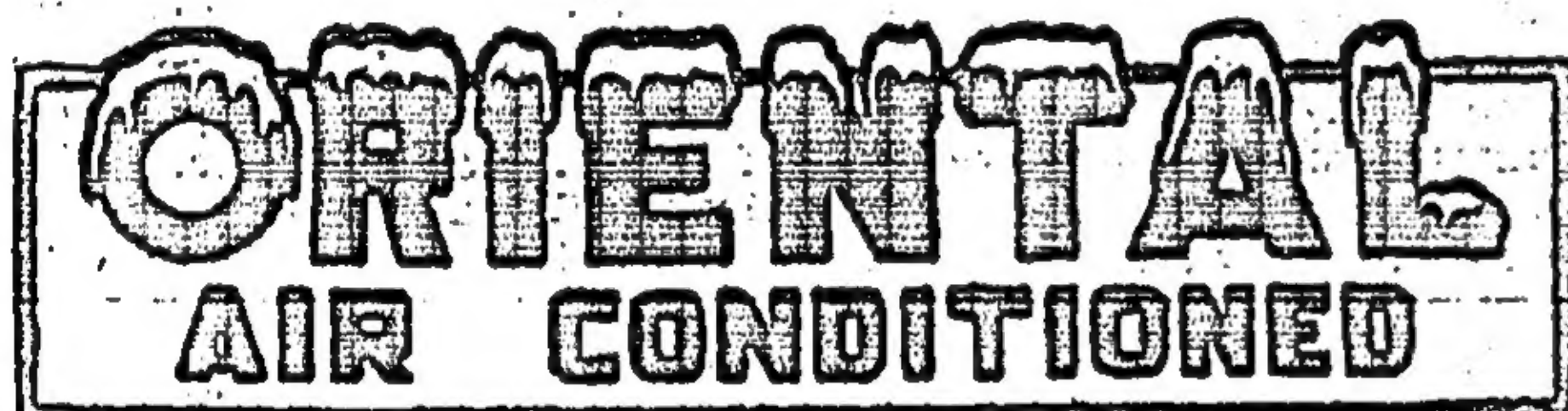
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Mute evidence of the destruction wrought by American bombers is this locomotive, which became a twisted mass of metal in the Seoul marshalling yards when a bomb scored a near miss. (Acme).

RAGING FLOODS SWEEP CALIFORNIA, NEVADA: THOUSANDS HOMELESS

San Francisco, Nov. 21.

Thousands were homeless as raging floods swept through California and Nevada today causing millions of dollars of damage. Eight people were known to have been killed.

Most of Reno, Nevada, was under two metres of water from the swollen Truckee River. A torrent, three blocks wide, surged through the heart of the city flooding the luxury hotels and gambling haunts.

Armed men of the Nevada National Guard (territorials) were called out to prevent looting. All night bridges across the Truckee were under water and sandbag walls hastily erected overnight were swept away.

The two main highways to California across the Sierra mountains were blocked by landslides at several points. Train services were curtailed.

The biggest threat in California was in the Yuba county area. Dykes along the Bear river gave way, sending tor-

rents of water into the towns of Hammonton and Marigold. Scores of people in the Marigold district were stranded on gold dredging piles along the river. They were reported to be in no immediate danger.

At Sacramento, the American river overflowed its banks, driving 700 people from their homes. But some districts in central California reported that conditions were improved.

Army engineers in San Francisco estimated that the California flood damage would exceed twelve million dollars. —Reuter.

Typhoon Sweeps Philippines

Manila, Nov. 21.

A typhoon swept across the islands in the Philippines during the night, causing severe damage. Forty houses were destroyed in the town of Macolod, according to preliminary reports here. —Reuter.

PLAIN BUT POLITE REJECTION

London, Nov. 21.

Britain's Conservative Press today called Mr Bevin's statement on Egypt's claims for an evacuation of the Suez Zone "a plain but polite rejection of Egypt's political menace."

The Times said: "The British Government cannot agree to any step that would leave the Middle East unguarded or prejudice the safety not only of Britain and Egypt but also of other friendly countries. Modern military bases must be manned and maintained continuously."

The editorial said negotiations will continue to be difficult unless Egypt can be brought to see that there is nothing derogatory to her sovereignty in associating herself with the Atlantic treaty.

The Daily Telegraph said Egypt evidently desires a "neutrality which would give Egypt no obligations but would bring her rapid and effective help if her territory were infringed upon. The idea is nonsensical. Modern war allows for no neutrals, except for those countries who are strong enough to defend themselves unaided. Egypt is a country whose military weakness has been demonstrated, and she is occupying a key position at the junction of Asia and Africa." —United Press.

Shigemitsu Released From Prison

Tokyo, Nov. 21.

The United States prison authorities today released, for the first time, a major Japanese war criminal over repeated strong protests of the Soviet Union.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Foreign Minister, who signed Japan's surrender aboard the U.S.S. Missouri five years ago, was paroled after serving more than four and a half years of his seven-year sentence imposed by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Shigemitsu, who was Ambassador to Britain and Russia before the war, was tried together with Japan's top wartime leaders including General Hideki Tojo, but was given the lightest sentence of all.

Although swamped by reporters and photographers at the

gate of the Sugamo Prison, Shigemitsu refused to give an interview.

His American attorney, Mr. George A. Furness, issued a statement saying that Shigemitsu would not give an interview because he was not "free" and because "his sentence has not expired."

Mr. Furness said that Shigemitsu, who "should never have been indicted, never tried, convicted or sentenced," felt "no bitterness in his heart."

The Russians have charged that the release of Shigemitsu endangers "international peace." —Reuter.

CHINA EMBARGO URGED

Hongkong, Singapore And Strategic Materials

New York Dealer's Copper Coup Denounced In Senate

New York, Nov. 21.

A Scripps-Howard editorial of transactions in strategic materials between Red China and the British ports of Hongkong and Singapore today said:

"It should be made clear just what kind of understanding there is between the American and British governments about such transactions. If there is important traffic in war materials between Red China and Britain and this country, the State Department must know about it, in which case the remedy is here at home.

The Week-End Respite

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The Indian Railway Board has turned down a request by the Bombay Government that two weekend trains from Bombay should not stop at Damian, a Portuguese settlement 110 miles north of Bombay, where people from the "dry city" can buy liquor. The government has made the request "in the interest of the effective enforcement of prohibition."

Bombay went "dry" last April.—Reuter.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON WOMAN

Fairfield, Conn. Nov. 21.

Socially prominent Mrs. I. Sally Perkins, 65, today reported from a hospital bed she was hit on Monday night with a wrench by two men who tossed her from an automobile. Then they kicked her to see whether she was still alive. She was in a critical condition with skull fracture and other injuries.

The police broadcast a general alarm for ex-convict Stanley Supp, identified by Mrs. Perkins as one of her assailants, and another man identified as "Ginsburg."

Mrs. Perkins was involved four years ago as defendant in a "slave" case in which a former companion charged she was held without pay and was forced to work in the Perkins household. She was also involved in another suit seeking control of stocks in the Benquet Consolidated Mining Company of the Philippines. The suit was for control of stock held by her multi-millionaire husband from whom she has been estranged for more than ten years.—United Press.

Ship Imperilled In Violent Seas

Le Conquet Radio Station,

near Brest, Nov. 21. A British vessel, Monarch, 50 miles off the 548 ton Israeli freighter Japos, now in danger in gale lashed seas about 200 miles off Le Rochelle, was heard to be in radio telephone contact with the freighter at 11.48 (G.M.T.) today.

An official here, listening in to the conversations between the ships, reported that the Monarch was ploughing towards the last reported position of the Japos.—Reuter.

"If such business has been going on behind the State Department's back, then there are woeful deficiencies in our intelligence services.

"Red China has been waging war against our forces in Korea since October 20, according to General MacArthur. A United Nations embargo should have been declared against Red China the moment that attack was confirmed, and, in any event, should be declared now."

Meanwhile, a Senate investigator today charged "misrepresentation" and violation of United States Customs regulations in a shipment of 4,000,000 pounds of Japanese copper to Communist China.

THREE-WAY TRADE

Chairman Senator Herbert O'Connor, of the Senate Commercial Committee, made the accusation after hearing details of a three-way international trade in which copper went around the world from Japan to New York and then to Red China.

Senator O'Connor maintained General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo—which forbids copper exports to China—believed the strategic metal was destined for American industry.

Committee investigators produced bills of lading showing that while the copper was on the high seas enroute to the United States, its American owners re-sold it to the Chinese Communists. American export regulations prohibit the sale of strategic materials to Communist China, but make no provision for sale in transit.

One of the biggest deals was a 2,000,000-pound cargo of 99.5 percent pure Japanese copper, originally bought early this year by Metal Traders, Incorporated, of New York, for delivery in New York on an Isbrandtsen lines freighter. While in transit, the metal was sold to the Kane Import Company, of New York, which then re-sold it to Communist Import Company, of Tientsin.

TWO TRIPS

Senator O'Connor said the Isbrandtsen vessel carried the copper to New York, then to Taku Bar. Bills of lading certified by the Isbrandtsen line, were both dated January 26, 1950. One reported the copper was shipped from Kobe, Japan, for discharge in New York. The second showed the copper to be destined for Taku Bar.

The Senator said Metal Traders, Inc. sold the copper on February 9, but the second bill of lading was dated back to January 26 to give the impression the authorities in Japan had cleared it for delivery to China.

He charged "spurious misrepresentation" in the preparation of dual bills of lading. He added: "These misrepresentations were worse than we originally thought. Unquestionably regulations have been violated."—United Press.



Professor Gosta Haggquist holding two of the infant pigs he is using in experiment on a farm in Sweden. Pigs treated with a special serum have given birth to abnormally large offspring and the professor hopes pursuit of the idea will lead to the birth of bigger and better as times go on. (Acme).

State Visit Of Queen Juliana: Warm London Greetings

London, Nov. 21.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, the world's only woman ruler, drove through cheering London crowds today on her arrival for a four-day state visit to Britain.

She sat by the side of King George in an open carriage drawn by white horses. Behind in another carriage came her Consort, Prince Bernhard, with Queen Elizabeth.

The Queen arrived at Dover in the cruiser Jacob van Hoensbeek after sailing through a 110 kilometres an hour gale.

Wearing a short fur coat and a grey-green costume, she looked little the worse for the stormy voyage as the cruiser, escorted by five British destroyers, moored a few minutes ahead of schedule.

The Queen was met at Dover by the Duke of Gloucester and after a short ceremony of welcome the royal party travelled to London by special train. King George and Queen Elizabeth waited at Victoria Station in London to greet her.

BITING WINDS

Between the station and Buckingham Palace, crowds huddled in a biting wind and the scarlet tunics of the Coldstream Guardsmen lining the route were hidden under heavy great coats. In the crowd children waved miniatures of the Dutch national flag.

Members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Attlee and Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, were in the reception party. So were

service chiefs, including Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

As Queen Juliana stepped from the train, Queen Elizabeth came forward to kiss her. There were embraces too from Britain's royal princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret.—Reuter.

Sir Stafford's Illness

Zurich, Nov. 21.

Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is suffering from an infection of the spine and will need prolonged rest and treatment in the Swiss mountains, Lady Cripps said here today.

Sir Stafford who is at present in a Zurich home is confined to bed and has to lie flat on his back.

The infection was discovered on his last visit to the Swiss nursing home. It was, as a direct result of this that Sir Stafford resigned his post as Chancellor.—Reuter.

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

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Morning Post, South China
Sunday Post-Herald, China
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graph Staff Photographers
are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

Israel Will Not Agree To Any Major Alteration Of Her Own Territory

Hard On Strangers

All-Night Round Of Speech Making

Warsaw, Nov. 21.
Two thousand delegates to the Communist-backed World Peace Conference assembled here today for their final session, weary-eyed after a 17-hour all-night round of speech making.

Delegates to the Congress, due to end tonight with resolutions on "means to safeguard the peace," were still full of crusading fervour.—Reuter.

Main Efforts To Make Japan Democratic

Washington, Nov. 21.
Mr Joseph Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, said on Monday that the International Christian University is the key to efforts to democratise Japan.

In a letter to the Washington Star, Mr Grew said the Allied occupation has done its best to indoctrinate Japanese "but we must depend more and more on voluntary agencies. One of the major voluntary programmes already undertaken in Japan is the building at Mitaka of the International Christian University."

He said the university would not be just "another missionary enterprise," but a first rate university which will "seek to implant in the students' minds the philosophy that true democracy must be built on Christian principles and based on a high moral code."

Mr Grew added: "Asia faces a heavy task and a grave responsibility in building... along democratic lines. Those who have studied the problem at length believe the International Christian University is the answer."—United Press.



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Washington, Nov. 21.

Mr Abba Eban, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, today accused the Arab states of a "reprehensible" refusal to make peace with Israel.

He told a National Press Club luncheon here that all peoples of the Middle East were victims of this refusal, "which reacts with special cruelty and callousness on the fate of Arab refugees."

Mr Eban declared that Israel would fight to preserve its democratic institutions from invasion or subversion.

It would be quite unrealistic to think of Israel agreeing to any major substantive alteration of her territorial and demographic structure.

"The Arab states continue to refuse any contact with Israel for the purpose of negotiating a final settlement of all outstanding questions," Mr Eban said.

He accused most of the Arab states, through the Arab League, of bringing pressure to bear against any individual Arab government which tried to reach a separate settlement.

"The refusal of the Arab states to conclude a final peace settlement with Israel constitutes a violation of the (United Nations) Charter," he declared.

"This policy is especially reprehensible at a time of international tension, when all governments should be concerned to contribute, as far as they can, to the elimination of tensions and conflicts."

To their original offence of making war in 1948 the Arab states now add the offence of refusing peace, Mr Eban continued.

REFUGEE QUESTION

He said that Israel had accepted the recommendation of the United Nations Conciliation Commission that a settlement of the Arab refugee question have priority in peace discussions between the Arabs and Israelis.

Any final settlement would obviously have to be with the State of Israel as it is in terms of its existing territorial and demographic structure.

"While mutual adjustments of the existing position are possible, it would be quite inequitable and unrealistic to think of any major substantive alterations in the provisional settlement embodied in the armistice system, which has stood the test of time," Mr Eban said.

He added that only nine countries still withheld diplomatic recognition from Israel—the Arab states and their immediate associates.

Mr Eban told a questioner that in Israel's relations with

Britain there was now no trace of the bitterness which marked the final months of the Mandatory regime in Palestine.

He also said that there was no prospect of Communism dominating Israel's political life.—Reuter.

Stepping Up Campaign In Malaya

London, Nov. 21.

Sir Harold Briggs, British anti-bandit chief in Malaya, arrived here tonight by air from Singapore to ask the British Government for more aid in his campaign to defeat Communist terrorism.

Sir Harold told Reuters at the airport: "We intend to increase the tempo of the anti-terrorist campaign in Malaya. Our plans have already been decided. I am here to tie up the ends."

Sir Harold refused to say exactly what measures it was planned to take. Asked if more troops would be sent to Malaya, he replied: "not necessarily." Sir Harold said there had been no alteration to the 'Briggs plan' for settling the Chinese in Malaya in conjunction with a military campaign to oust the terrorists.

During his stay here, which is expected to last a fortnight, Sir Harold will have discussions with the Colonial Secretary and with Sir Henry Gurney, British High Commissioner in Malaya, who is at present on a visit to London.—Reuter.

New Programme For Atomic Energy

Washington, Nov. 21.

The American Atomic Energy Commission is to embark on a new expansion programme for "certain production facilities," Senator Maybank (Democrat) disclosed today. He made public a letter from the Commission's general manager, saying that it planned to ask for the money to finance the programme when Congress meets next Monday. No details were revealed.—Reuter.

Turkish Steamer In Danger

The Hague, Nov. 21.

The Turkish steamer, K. Sadikozlu (5,692 tons), tonight sent out an SOS saying that she was in danger in the Baltic Sea.

A wireless report picked up here said that the vessel gave a position about 60 miles south of the southern tip of the Island of Gotland.—Reuter.



Mr Palar, chief delegate to the United Nations from Indonesia, confronts his likeness in the face of General Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines. They make no mistake themselves about who is which, but it is not easy for strangers to identify them correctly. (Acme).

WANTS NEPAL BOY KING RECOGNISED

New Delhi, Nov. 21.

The Nepali Ambassador called on Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on Tuesday at Parliament House.

No official statement was made on the talk, but reliable sources said the Ambassador pressed for Indian recognition of Nepal's boy king now that the Nepali government had broken the back of the Nepali Congress revolt.

These sources believed Mr Nehru stressed that Nepal, completely dependent on India for trade and communications, would have to institute some democratic reforms.

But it was doubted that India would recognise Nepal's new king immediately, even if reforms were undertaken. A Government circular on Nepal, issued on Monday night, described deposed King Tribhuvana as "His Majesty Tribhuvana Bir Bikram, King of Nepal."—United Press.

United Nations Is Not World Government

Johannesburg, Nov. 21.

South Africa should not accept the United Nations Political Committee's recommendation for a meeting with India and Pakistan, said the Star, biggest South African daily newspaper and principal English language paper, opposing Prime Minister Malan's Nationalist government.

The Star said: "None of the conditions attached to the recommendation—especially the proposed suspension of the group areas act—can be acceptable to a sovereign member of the United Nations."

If the United Nations is prepared to intervene in any country where it thinks social justice is neglected or human rights denied, its members will have

Resurrection Of Fascism Forbidden

Rome, Nov. 21.

The Italian Government today struck hard at the growing neo-Fascist Party after a series of bomb explosions and violent demonstrations.

After a 10-hour meeting the Cabinet decided to pass to Parliament for emergency action a law designed to make effective a provision of the Constitution which forbids the resurrection of Fascism.

The new bill is certain of acceptance by the overwhelming Christian Democrat majority in the Parliament. It will empower judges to order the dissolution of any party seeking to promote the aims of Mussolini's Fascism and to sentence individual exponents to prison terms varying from two years to 10 years, to loss of voting rights and to removal from public office.

The bill is aimed at the Italian Social Movement which claims 500,000 followers.—Reuter.

Peking Group In No Hurry

Prague, Nov. 21.

Peking's delegation of nine which flew here from Moscow yesterday, have postponed their journey to Lake Success. They will not leave Prague until Thursday, it was learned here tonight.

In London, it was stated that the Chinese delegation "will be accorded any help which is in the power of the Foreign Office to give it" when it passes through London, a Foreign Office spokesman.

It is to take part in a Security Council debate on alleged American aggression in Formosa.—Reuter.

surrendered more of their sovereignty than they know. "The United Nations" the paper added, "is not a world government."—Reuter.

AUSTRIA FREIGHT ISSUE

Railway Officials At A Deadlock

PROJECT TO LOWER WEST GERMAN RATES

Rome, Nov. 21.

High officials of five state railways were at a deadlock here today in negotiations to avert cut-throat competition for the transport of Austria's freight to and from the sea.

Meeting for the second day in strict privacy, the delegates argued the point of view of the railways of Austria, West Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia and the free zone of Trieste.

The subject of the talks was a project of the West German railways to lower their freight rates between Austria and the North Sea ports, practically to the level charged by railways linking Austria with the Adriatic coast.

The ports of Venice (Italian), Fiume (Yugoslavia) and Trieste (free zone) thus stand to lose traffic to the North Sea ports, particularly Hamburg, which are three times more distant but provided with superior shipping facilities.

It is understood that the Austrian railways supported the West German project to charge the same rates plus 15 per cent differential as the lines to the Adriatic.

The railways of Italy, Yugoslavia and Trieste were believed to be united in a demand that the differential should be 30 per cent as a minimum protection for their interested ports.

The talks continued informally this afternoon and the delegates will meet once more tomorrow in a final attempt to reach an agreement, possibly including a compromise on the differential percentage.

The Rome session is described as "the first contact" and further negotiations may follow if no conclusions are attained.

The proposed 15 per cent differential might be an offset for Austrian commerce by more adequate port installations on the North Sea coast and a possible more favourable exchange rate for payments.

The Austrian delegation was understood to share the West German view that the project would stimulate Austrian exports. Adriatic coast railways stressed the mutual danger of under-cutting what they regard as "traditional" Austrian traffic to the ports they serve.

The proposed West German 15 per cent differential derives from a railway agreement of 1928, dealing with the same Austrian transport problem which fell into disuse after the war.

Opponents of the West German project argued that 15 per cent is no longer a "realistic" figure and should not prevent discrimination against the Adriatic ports in favour of the North Sea coast.—Reuter.

Buffer Zone Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

of Korea and Manchuria with a view to ending the Korean conflict.

The proposal, it was learned in French diplomatic circles, is being studied "sympathetically" by the State Department but has not yet been accepted.

United Nations troops today reached the Manchurian border at Hyesanjin on the Yalu River.

Diplomatic dispatches reaching Paris in the last few days report:

(1) South Korean opposition to any buffer state on Korean territory.

(2) Massing of Chinese Communist troops on the Korean border.

(3) Active anti-Communist propaganda within China.

At the same time, diplomatic quarters here believed that the Peking Government was concerned about anti-Communist forces inside its own territory.

Anti-Government propaganda from Shanghai and elsewhere was reported to have reached "disquieting proportions" from the Government viewpoint.—Reuter.

Ample Winter Clothing For British Troops

London, Nov. 21.

The War Minister, Mr John Strachey, today rejected charges in Parliament that British troops fighting in sub-zero temperatures in Korea were not adequately supplied with winter clothing.

He said heavy uniforms might have been delayed because ammunition and other supplies took priority in reaching the front, but "there is not the slightest doubt that ample stocks of clothing are now available in Korea.—United Press.



Pamela, a six-weeks-old lion cub, left London by a BOAC Stratocruiser for Montreal earlier this month. He was one of two born in captivity in Wales who were flown to Calgary Zoo in Canada.

Britain's Doctors Want More Pay

London, Nov. 21.

Britain's 60,000 doctors took a "strike vote" today on demands for more pay for their services under the National Health Plan. The British Medical Association is asking at least 80 per cent of the nation's physicians to support its argument that 17/6 per year per patient is not enough.

First returns from a nation-wide poll—from the manufacturing cities of Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield—indicated that the required number of doctors would endorse the Association's position. The Association threatened to pull its members out of the health plan en masse unless the Labour government raised their pay by March.—United Press.

Likely Cut In Aid To Britain

London, Nov. 21.

A top Marshall Plan official in Europe arrived today to join American and British representatives discussing possible sharp reductions in United States official aid to Britain.

Roving Marshall Plan ambassador, Milton Katz, joined the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Gaitskill, and William Batt, Marshall Plan chief in Britain, who have been conferring for a week on possible cuts in United States aid because of Britain's recent economic gains.—United Press.

50 miles west-northwest of Hanoi, "menaced" French defences along the edge of the delta.

The main Hanoi defence line runs only 20 miles north and west of the city since the French abandoned the fortress of Hungboi and its satellite outposts, just south of Phutho, earlier this month.

However, the spokesman said he did not believe there was any immediate danger to Hanoi itself. He said French warplanes bombed and strafed Phutho on Monday, raking rebel positions only a few hundred yards from the French defence lines.

Rebel saboteurs blew up a bridge southwest of Bachninh, 15 miles northeast of Hanoi, late Monday, while French forces killed 56 rebels and captured 36 in skirmishes throughout the day in the delta area from 15 to 50 miles from Hanoi.

The spokesman said French infantry units encountered "strong resistance" near Thai Binh, 40 miles southeast of Hanoi, but he did not elaborate.

He also said Communist forces launched a night attack on an unnamed French fort and made a series of "harassing attacks" on French outposts in Southern Indo-China. He said rebels sabotaged a railway near Phan Thiet on the China Sea Coast, 100 miles east of Saigon, causing "some losses among railway personnel".—United Press.

Vietminh Forces In Action Fifteen Miles From Saigon

Saigon, Nov. 21.

Vietminh forces have been in action only 15 miles from Saigon, the capital of Vietnam, a French military spokesman disclosed today.

The attack took place yesterday at Thudamot, north of Saigon, on a French outpost. It failed, the spokesman said. Other outposts in the same sector were harassed.

Northwest of Boncat, 28 miles north of the capital, French planes attacked Vietminh concentrations. In the north, French forces were mounting their offensive against Vietminh guerrilla units infiltrating into the southern zone of their Tongkin "rice bowl" delta bridgehead.

Fifty-six guerrillas were killed and 36 captured in operations around the 375 mile periphery of the bridgehead yesterday, he said. French aircraft bombed Vietminh columns near Phutho, in the Red river, 50 miles north-west of Hanoi, the delta capital.

Planes attacked Vietminh supply junks on a river in the Thainguyen area north of Hanoi and bombed a rebel camp several miles north of Phulan-thuong.—Reuter.

MASSED IN FOOTHILLS

Saigon, Nov. 21.

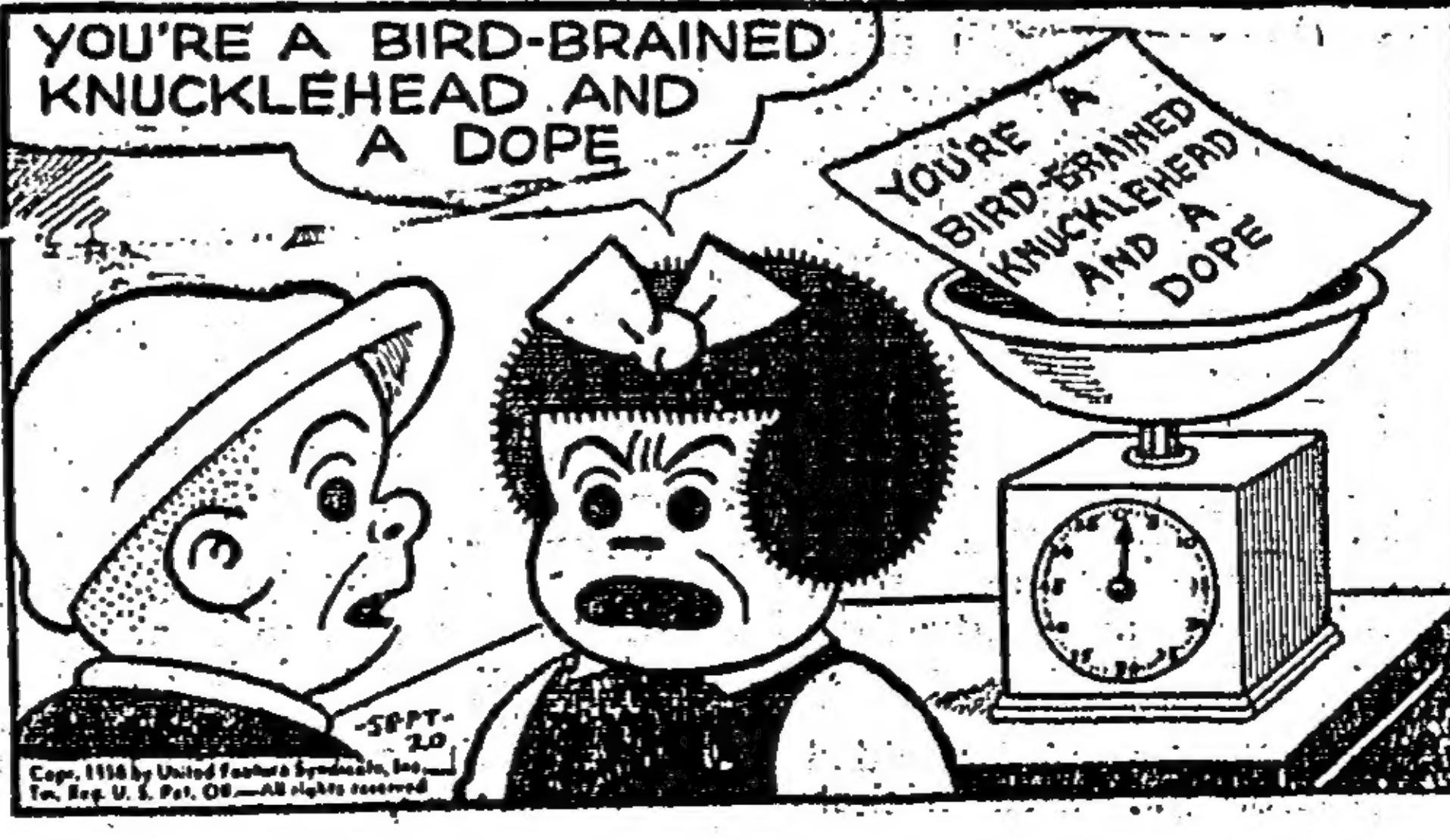
Vietminh Communists massed in the foothills at the western edge of the Red River delta on Tuesday in what appeared to be the start of a major assault on Indo-China's rice basin.

A French military spokesman acknowledged the Communists, who had been gathering during the past few days in Phutho,

NANCY

Scaling Him Down to Size

By Ernie Bushmiller



The Woodcock-Gardner Fight

THERE IS A GROWING OPINION IN ENGLAND THAT BOXING IS NO LONGER A SPORT

By Michael Viggo

After the Lord Mayor's Show, they say, comes the dustcart. And after the eclipse of a champion come the wolves, the wiseacres, and the people who knew it all the time.

There is a growing opinion in England that boxing is no longer a sport. And after the fight between Bruce Woodcock and Jack Gardner, for the British and Empire Heavyweight titles, I couldn't agree more.

But it is not the big businessman behind the scenes who has degraded boxing. It is that funny specimen of humanity who calls himself a boxing fan—the world's most gullible and easily swayed dupe—who is responsible for the decline, and now the fall, of British boxing.

Until that night, I must confess, I considered myself a boxing fan. But when Woodcock's eyes were closed, mine were opened. His swan song was mine too.

A SORRY DRAMA

What really happened at Earl's Court? To understand that, we must consider the two men who enacted this sorry drama. On the one hand, Woodcock—the man who had the nation at his feet just two or three years ago, and a pack of wolves at his throat ever since.

His spirit was never broken inside the ring, but his critics—and they were as numerous as they were ill-informed—tormented him at every turn when he was outside it. They contributed as much as Baksi and Savold to his subsequent and ignominious defeat.

We had seen this man Woodcock stand up to the giant Baksi although he must have been in agony from a broken jaw. We saw him felled—and don't say he wasn't by Savold in their first meeting (though I am among the first to admit that Savold intended the blow to land several inches higher). And then we saw him lambasting into Savold again last June, only to be stopped when a gash three inches long appeared over his left eye.

A RAW RECRUIT

Gardner, on the other hand, was a raw recruit to boxing a couple of years ago. He is little more than that today, although he is as tough as they come and has improved quite considerably in the last few months.

Except for his victory over Johnny Williams (who on the same programme, incidentally, gave one of the best displays of classical boxing I have ever witnessed), he had done nothing to inspire great enthusiasm.

There were many people who thought he would not stand up to Woodcock for six rounds (and I was among them), but we had forgotten one thing—that gash over Woodcock's eye.

The doctor's assurance that it would stand up to the gruelling test of a Heavyweight Championship fight was good enough for us—our "sporting" conscience never questioned it because all we really cared about was the fight.

But—heaven forgive us!—we forgot that Woodcock is made of flesh and bone like the rest of us. The medics can mend a broken eye, but they can't mend the mental injury that goes with it.

THE FIGHT ITSELF

And so we come to the fight itself. Woodcock opened confidently enough, but his heavier opponent was not lacking in confidence either. At the first sign of real opposition (from Gardner, Woodcock became visibly worried. When Gardner absorbed some of his most lethal punches with scarcely a blink, Woodcock collapsed like a pricked balloon.

The fight swung from one to the other. First Woodcock and then Gardner appeared on the point of going down, only to weather the storm of leather and reverse the situation.

But while Woodcock became more worried, Gardner's confidence grew, and it didn't need a psychologist to tell which was cause and which was effect.

All the time Woodcock's gloved hand was apprehensively feeling his left eye, where the scar left from his last encounter with Savold stood out starkly on an ugly swelling.

The result is a matter of history. Woodcock, after one last desperate attempt to flatten Gardner in the 11th round, slumped into the stool and rested his weary head in his hands.

The choice he had to make was between fighting on in the hope of landing a k.o. blow on his opponent, or risking his eyesight. His decision was the only one a wise man could make.

It was the end—of the fight, but not, unfortunately, of the inglorious and thoroughly degraded "sport," which, according to the "experts," somehow received a fillip from the fiasco. When it was over, Gardner forced his broken mouth into a semblance of a smile—and nobody begrudged him his moment of glory.

But if he is a wise man, he must surely have looked beyond the bevy of photographers who swarmed into the ring to see what was going on in the other corner.

If his eyes were dimmed by the "glory" of the occasion, his ears could surely not have been deaf to the cheers of the crowd, who not ten minutes earlier had been calling for Woodcock to slaughter him. But that's the way it goes.

As Woodcock retires into well-earned obscurity, I would like to correct a wrong impression that at least one daily newspaper has spread. That is that a large section of the crowd greeted Gardner's victory with a vociferous rendering of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Gardner deserved it, no doubt, but the singers were a group of stalwart Yorkshiremen who had journeyed from the North to witness the spectacle. The song was not for the new champion, but for a very worthy ex-champion, and it was sung by men who can still think straight even when their hero is vanquished.

—(London Express Service)



Bruce Woodcock, the cut over his left eye hammered into a pulpy mess.

The Woodcock Story Ends

By ARCHIE QUICK

The Woodcock Story is ended. With his defeat by ex-Grenadier Guardsman Jack Gardner in eleven rounds at Earl's Court, London, Doncaster's Bruce has irreversibly laid up his boxing gloves with the comfortable bank balance of £50,000 to his credit.

The King is dead; Long Live the King! Firstly, I will give two of my memories of the new Champion. One was at the Army Championships at the Royal Albert Hall two years ago, when Gardner winked at me over the shoulder of his final rival, Cpl of Horse Johnny Walker and then proceeded to knock out his man.

The other was that of a dejected figure walking down Uxbridge High Street the night after he had been beaten by a rotund Swiss in the semi-finals of the 1948 Olympic Games at Wembley. "I shall never get anywhere," said Gardner then.

Well, he has. Here he is crowned king in a royal succession of which anyone might be proud. I cannot remember a British heavyweight better equipped for his job since Bombardier Billy Wells. This former sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, 24 years old, with his future in front of him, stands 6ft. 1½ins., weighs only two lbs. short of 15 stone at his best fighting weight and has a phenomenal 78-inch reach. In addition, his physique is perfect and it has helped him to become champion after only 20 professional fights.

Gardner beat Woodcock by sheer grit in the same way he did Johnnie Williams in the

Leicester "bloodbath." Woodcock was but a shadow of his old self, looked apprehensive and drawn, but his left hand worked well enough to score a majority of the points in the early rounds, and his quick right hand was always crossing over onto Gardner's chin.

Yet it had no more effect than it did on Lee Savold. Jack took all that was coming and paid back the interest by pinpointing that terrible left eye of Woodcock's, another of Bruce's Savold legacies.

That eye fascinated me. It swelled and swelled and I shuddered at the thought of it bursting.

So, too, must have Woodcock, for at the end of the eleventh round, he shook his head wearily, pawed at his eye, staggered almost blindly to his feet and then indicated to manager Tom Hurst that as far as he was concerned it was all over.

What is my assessment of the new champion? My advice to manager John Simpson—now unexpected possessor of two champions, Don Cockell being the other—is to keep Gardner away from the American heavies.

Gardner has everything except experience, and is little more than a raw novice with all the physical attributes. And in ringing down the curtain on Woodcock let us salute his unquenchable courage since that fateful night when Joe Bakst broke his jaw and semi-blinded him in the first round at Haringway.

MCC Not Very Impressive Against Northern Districts

Lismore, New South Wales, Nov. 21.

The MCC had the better of matters in their drawn two-day match against New South Wales Northern Districts but their form today was not very impressive. They took four hours to dismiss for 156 a side which could not be classed as strong in batting.

Following on 118 runs behind the MCC score of 274, Northern Districts were 55 for two when bad light ended play. Though the pitch was too slow for Bailey, Warr and Bedser and did not give much assistance to the spinners, the bowlers could not be excused for an uninspiring performance.

But the worst feature of the MCC's display was their fielding. At least seven chances went astray, and this was the main cause of their failure to force an outright win.

It was a dreary day's cricket. Northern Districts took two hours before lunch to score 55 runs and in approximately four hours to tea, they put on only 139.

The innings closed soon after tea for 156, leaving Northern Districts 118 behind and Brown

at once enforced the follow on, according to two-day match rules.

There was nothing very deadly from the bowlers apart from the mid-afternoon spell of Brown, who took two wickets with successive balls and only just missed the stumps with the next delivery.

Two Northern District wickets fell quickly when they began their second innings but lack of a third success put all hope of a victory out of the question.—Reuter.

Commonwealth Against Bombay

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The Commonwealth cricket team scored 296 runs for the loss of eight wickets against the formidable attack of the Bombay Cricket Association on the first day of their three-day match here today.

Frank Worrell was his usual masterful self and collected his 81 runs in 158 minutes, from forcing shots and attractive stroke play all round the wicket.

With Leslie Ames, he added 82 runs for the third wicket,

after the tourists had lost Emmett and Gimblet to Phadkar in one over with the score at 37 runs, and was then in a partnership of 68 runs with Jack Hinde.

Ikin scored an enterprising 55 runs but never looked comfortable against the leg-spin and googly bowling of Gupte, who deserved more than Worrell's wicket.

When it seemed that the Commonwealth tourists were in a commanding position with 215 runs for four wickets on the board, Ramchand and Phadkar took the new ball and dismissed Ikin, Greaves and Laker in 20 minutes for the addition of only 15 runs.—Reuter.

Two French Victories At Empress Hall

London, Nov. 21.

Charles Humes, of France, who is regarded as one of the best five welterweight boxers in the world, gained a third-round victory over Jeff Tite, of England, one of Britain's most promising boxers, at the Empress Hall, London, tonight.

Tite retired in the third round of their 10-rounds bout.

On the same programme, Gerlan Annalak, of France, easily beat Bobby Boland, of Scotland, who recently beat the British Bantamweight Champion, Danny O'Sullivan.

The referee stopped the fight in the third round of their 10-round bantamweight contest.—Reuter.



"One pair of pants with that suit would have been plenty!"

I KNEW A RENEGADE

By the Editor of the Daily Dispatch

YOU will recall that not so very long ago an Englishman working in Moscow gave up his British nationality and went over to the Russians. As he had been doing a job on behalf of our Government his desertion caused a stir at the time.

But the fuss did not last long. He was not important. I knew him from boyhood. I was distressed but not surprised by his action.

He had always been unstable; he had been a wanderer and had never settled down to a job for long. He had always been against the established order. He was wildly enthusiastic for a time about a new idea. He had self-confidence in plenty and a modest amount of intelligence.

So his plunge into Sovietism was what might have been expected. My one thought for him was "God help him when he wants to change again."

For him there will be no escape. He will be suspect for the rest of his life; everything he does and says will be watched. The Russians will not trust a renegade Englishman. They will make all the use they can of him, while it serves their purpose. Then one day he will be of no more use to them.

NO DISCLOSURES

THE other month his close relatives in this country received a note from him asking how they were. He told them to reply to him c/o G.P.O. Moscow. His letter bore no address.

In their reply they said they understood he could not give them much information, but would he please say in general terms what he was doing—teaching, lecturing or writing, or what?—and was he living in a house or an hotel or a hostel? Just the bare questions which anxious relatives would ask.

In due course he acknowledged having got their letter. But he did not answer their questions. Not a word about what he was doing; he was living "in a flat." No more than that.

He is unable to say more either because he is afraid or because he is forbidden. I can have no liking for a system of government which prevents a man—not a secret agent—from giving an address and telling his mother or brother whether he is writing or teaching or building or quarrying. It is alien from our notion of freedom and from our tradition that bonds of frankness as well as affection should link families. It suggests underhand dealing.

This furtiveness has become part and parcel of most Communists everywhere. There are many exceptions, not least among British scientists. Their desire is that all fundamental knowledge shall be made available to the whole world and they make no bones about it. But I do not think there are many Nunn, Mays, or Fuchs or Pontecorves among them.

In general, however, the Communist outside the Iron Curtain do much of their political work in secret. It has to be done by stealth because it is illegal.

Into this class of activity comes sabotage. It is a sinister word; and the increase in the number of cases of sabotage occurring is still more sinister.

ABHORRENT

TO true Democratic men and women this practice is abhorrent. Communists absolve themselves for doing it because Communism decrees that the end it seeks justifies the means, however foul. They do not feel the guilt that we who are not Communists would feel if we were to do the same. They know, of course, that such acts are illegal, but the law does not trouble their consciences.

Sabotage is only one of the ways in which it is seen that Communism can involve disloyalty to one's own country and fellow-citizens.

Some men and women in the countries of the West are Communists, or fellow-travellers because they genuinely think they are on the road to Utopia.

There is no Utopia. There is social progress, which we all want, however much we differ about what is progress and how it can best be achieved.

But we can make no real social progress if we do what Communism would have us do—destroy the code of honour which we have built up through long years of nationhood and democratic government and destroy the moral and spiritual standards which have made us the best nation on earth.

I am proud of my nationality because it means being a highly civilised, progressive, humane, law-abiding, honourable, peace-loving free citizen who would gladly see the rest of the world reach comparable standards.

LONG WAY TO GO

WITH the Russian people I have sympathy. I hope that one day they will be able to say that to be a Russian citizen means what to be a citizen of my country means already. They have a long way to go. The U.S.S.R. is unbelievably vast, and by comparison with ourselves the great part of its peoples are backward and even primitive.

They have every reason to avoid war and give their ener-

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Rice Situation A Vital Factor In Anti-Red War

London, Nov. 21.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, will preside at the opening session of the international conference at Singapore on November 27 to consider the rice situation as a vital factor in the war against Communism.

The meeting was called by Britain "to survey rice harvest prospects, export availability and import requirements throughout all Southern Asia."

Official quarters expected all countries in the area would be

represented. They said a full list of acceptances had not yet been received, but all rice producers and consumers had been invited.

It was expected General MacArthur's SCAP would represent Japan, and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation would send an observer. Britain, France and the Netherlands will also have observers with the Malay, Indo-China and Indonesian delegations.

Communist China had been invited to the conference, but so far has not indicated whether it would send a delegation although it was made known that South China's urgent need of rice was one of the subjects high on the conference agenda. —United Press.

Singapore Rubber

Singapore, Nov. 21.
Prices in the rubber futures here closed today as follows:
Number 1 rubber,
per lb. November ... 181½-182½
December ... 178 -178½
January ... 172 -174
Number 2 rubber,
November ... 178 -179
Number 3 rubber,
November ... 174 -175
Number 4 rubber,
November ... 170 -171
Spot rubber, unbled ... 169 -190
Black crepe ... 156 -158
No. 1 pale crepe ... 192 -197
—United Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 21.
Tin price today surged upward again at the official morning session. Turnover was 60 tons, including 10 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyer ... 1,125
Spot tin, seller ... 1,130
Business done at ... 1,130-1,110
Three-months
tin, buyer ... 1,055
Three-months
tin, seller ... 1,060
Business done at ... 1,060-1,040
Settlement ... 1,130
—United Press.

Tin Imports Into U.K. Last Month

London, 21.
The imports of tin into the United Kingdom during October amounted to 600 long tons, valued at 789 sterling per ton, compared with only 2 tons valued at 939 sterling per ton during October last year. During the first ten months of this year, the imports were 3,083 tons, valued at 680 sterling per ton, compared with 541 tons valued at 609 sterling during the corresponding period of 1949. —United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 21.
The grain market sagged today considerably lower. Trading deadline for November hard and soybeans influenced the beans to the extent that at one stage were off 4 cents. Export dealers reported that Mexico will be offered around 1,250,000 bushels of U.S. hard wheat for acceptance on Wednesday. The United Kingdom purchased an estimated figure of 540,000 bushels of corn.

Wheat futures closed at 5½ to 9½ cents lower; corn was 5½ to 1½ cents lower; oats were 5½ to 3½ lower; rye was 1½ to 2½ cents lower and soybeans 1½ to 3¼ lower.

Prices closed today as follows:
Wheat—price per bushel.

Spot	223-74
December	227-14
March (1951)	232-11-12
May	231-74-232
July	225-74
Corn	
Spot	140-74
December	140-14-14
March (1951)	143-14
May	144-14-14
July	144-14-14
Rye	
December	149-14
May (1951)	150-74
Oats	
December	95-03-54
March (1951)	94-14
NEW YORK FLOUR—per 200lb. sack	
\$12.40	

—United Press.

Chrome Ore Purchases

London, Nov. 21.
Beginning today, the Ministry of Supply ceases its centralized buying of chrome ore abroad and its control of sales in domestic market. However, imports will require licences. —United Press.

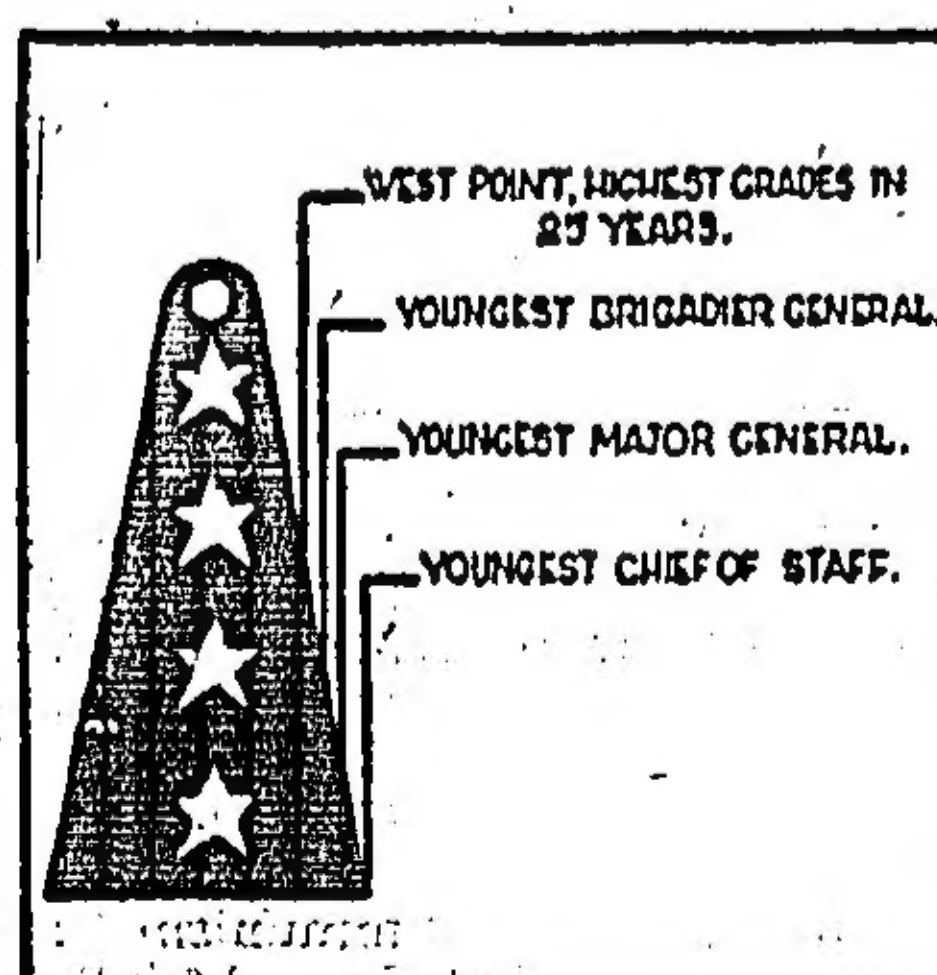
OFFERS FOR COPRA

New York, Nov. 21.
Sellers offered copra for nearby shipment at \$220 per ton. Buyers were indifferent. In coconut oil, November and December shipment was offered at 17½ cents. —United Press.

BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur

No. 15

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



The next step in Major General MacArthur's remarkable career was the post of Chief of Staff of the Army. President Hoover appointed him in 1930. This continued his string of "firsts." At 50, he was the youngest ever to hold the job. In 1931-32, he made a tour of Europe.



After meeting with military and political leaders he warned Congress to provide adequate defence: "Unless an effort is made to curb or combat the propaganda of the peace cranks, who obstruct national defence, a score of nations will soon be ready for the sack of America."

For this he was called a war-monger. Irritated by a Congressional Committee before which he was testifying, he shot back: "Gentlemen, you have insulted me. I, in my profession, am as high as you in your profession. When you are ready to apologise, I shall return." Out he went.



His biggest raspberry came while Chief of Staff. Ordered to rout veterans who had marched on Washington demanding bonus money, MacArthur melodramatically put on all his medals and rode a white horse at the head of the troops. He was stoned and called "Hero of the Bonus Army."

U.S. CALLS FOR CHINA PROBE

Russia's Relations With Chiang "A Case History"

Findings Likely To Alert World To Real Danger

Lake Success, Nov. 21.

The United States today called upon the United Nations to investigate Russia's relations with Nationalist China as a "case history which will serve further to alert the world to a danger to which none of us can be indifferent."

Talk Over Jap Peace Treaty

Lake Success, Nov. 21.

Russia and the United States have had further talks on a proposed Japanese peace treaty, it was announced today.

Mr John Foster Dulles, American delegate in charge of negotiations for a treaty, disclosed in a statement that he had again conferred with Mr Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations Security Council.

The two men had met some weeks ago and Mr Malik was understood to be sending to Moscow suggestions made by Dulles for an early treaty.

Mr Dulles said today that he met Mr Malik again on Monday night.

The Soviet delegate submitted a memorandum seeking some clarification of the suggestions theretofore made by the United States which Mr Dulles took under advisement for a subsequent reply.

Proposals by the British Commonwealth countries for the terms of the Japanese peace treaty have been worked out by officials, and have been transmitted to Washington, a usually reliable source said here today.

The source said the task had been carried out by a working committee of officials representing all the Commonwealth countries, adding that the conclusions reached did not carry any governmental or ministerial sanction at this stage.

The proposals were designed to clarify the attitudes of the various Commonwealth governments. — Reuter.

Mr John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department, told the General Assembly's main Political Committee that the United States "supports in general" the proposal made by Chiang Kai-shek's government to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the Russian abrogation of its treaty of 1945 with the Nationalist government, which the Chinese delegation alleges endangered the peace of the Far East and of the world.

Mr Dulles spoke after the chief Nationalist Chinese delegate, Dr Ting-fu Tsiang, had told the Committee that the Peking Communist regime was disintegrating in face of mounting Chinese resistance. Dr Tsiang charged that 45,000 Soviet agents were spread through China, solidifying the Kremlin's control.

Mr Dulles said: "In 1941, the United States took the risk of terrible war rather than recognize what was ostensibly a Chinese government exercising de facto authority in China, but which we knew was at heart a tool of Japanese imperialism."

"By the summer of 1945, it seemed the Chinese could concentrate on internal affairs without fear of being absorbed or torn apart from without. But as Japan in 1930 became fearful of growing Chinese nationalism, so it seems that in 1945 the Soviet leaders became fearful China would become such a strong, independent nation it could not readily be 'transformed' into a Soviet Communist 'reserve'."

RECENT EVENTS

Supporting Dr Tsiang's proposal that a committee be appointed to gather "information and facts from the two countries in the dispute," Mr Dulles told the 60-nation group, "We believe recent events in China may present a case history which, if adequately explored, documented and reported, will serve further to alert the people of Asia and the Pacific,

and indeed of all the world, to a danger to which none of us can be indifferent."

"The events we are asked to study may expose a vast scheme of imperialism lurking behind an outer mask of benevolence toward the national aspirations of the people. There is a task of gigantic magnitude which might be dangerous—disastrous in the first instance to the peoples who have newly won their independence because that independence will be taken from them and in the second place disastrous to many others, for Soviet leaders have openly represented their Asiatic policy as a part of their larger global strategy."

EXPOSURE NEEDED

"If Asia is being subjected to (cloaked) aggression then exposure is a good preventive. We believe all friends of China, whether they recognise the national government or the people's government, should be glad to get at the real facts."

"Of course, in China, as in other countries, there have been ills and maladjustments. They are particularly acute in China and it is quite likely that had there been no such thing as Soviet Communism, China would have had a postwar phase of revolution and convulsion."

"When such internal distress prevails, it should have been an occasion for what our charter calls good neighbourliness, where all try to help. It is a matter of grave concern when a nation gets sick—and when a great power tries to impose on it what President Truman in his recent San Francisco address called 'a new colonialism, Soviet style.'"

SOVIET RESPONSE

The Soviet delegate urged the United Nations to halt the "waste of time" with "this ludicrous Kuomintang regime."

The delegate, Mr Jacob Malik, served notice that Russia would vote against any fact-finding commission. Mr Malik denied all charges made by Dr Tsiang. He made clear what Mr Dulles had pointed out—that any investigating group would have to depend on documents and material available outside, since it was certain neither Moscow nor Peking would allow it entry to carry on its studies.—United Press.

OLIVE MAKES SCENE

Strasbourg, Nov. 21.

The Assembly of the Council of Europe adjourned in confusion today as attendants removed from the public gallery an Englishwoman, Olive Muir, who had shouted at the Assembly president, M. Paul Henri Spaak.

Miss Muir was taken to the police office for questioning. She told journalists that she had wanted to say to Spaak: "Why do you allow a majority here whom you do not accept it in



The Israel version of the Olympic games, the Maccabiah, attracted entrants from eighteen nations. One of the most charming was Roberta Fisher, chatting to members of the American team. (Acme).

West Urged Not To Misunderstand East

London, Nov. 21.

Dr Victor Purcell, British delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference at Lucknow, India, last month, said today that Southeast Asian countries were not aware of the Communist threat, either from without or from within their midst.

Dr Purcell, who was Malaya's wartime Ministry of Information chief, said in a letter to the Times that Southeast Asia as a whole was absolutely nationalistic and against joining either of the two great power blocs.

"In India and Pakistan, for example, politicians and the press are unanimous in regarding the present trial of force as merely a contest between two great power blocs, one headed by America, the other by Russia," he said.

He added that Southeast Asian countries were aware of real or imaginary threats of "economic imperialism" but "only very, very little of the threat of Communism from without or within their midst."

"Every educated Indonesian will tell you that what is happening in Indo-China is part of the anti-colonial struggle. He will profess indifference to Ho Chi Minh's Communist affiliations and insist that Vietnam is an indigenous nationalist movement."

"The Siamese are acutely aware of the presence of 3,000,000 Chinese in their midst, but they do not see themselves a spearhead of Communist ideology."

"In Malaya, Communism is much more painfully real for the bandit terror conducted by Chinese. But even here the majority of Chinese prefer to remain supine awaiting a decision between the contesting forces."

"In the Philippines alone, is there any echo of the apprehensions of the Americans— but the dependence of the Philippines on America is sufficient to account for this."

Dr Purcell concluded: "Either we write off Asia as unimportant, or we take new stock of our position."—United Press.

Turtons Making War A Family Affair

Tokyo, Nov. 21.

The Turton family of Hot Springs, Arkansas, is making a family affair of the Korea war.

They have only been able to make contact with each other by mail.

Warrant Officer William V. Turton is serving with the First Cavalry Division on the Chongchon River front. His wife, Mildred, is a nurse in the 121st Evacuation Hospital on the North-east coast.

And Warrant Officer Turton has to say "Sir" to wife Mildred because she holds the rank of Captain.

The third fighting Turton is Corporal Harold Turton, nephew of the Warrant Officer and his Captain wife. The Corporal is in the Eighth Cavalry Regiment in North-west Korea.

There is a fourth Turton in the armed forces but she is serving in the United States. Sergeant Betts Turton, a niece, is in the Air Force at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Warrant Officer and Captain Turton served in the South Pacific during the World War II

—again, separated from each other.

At the beginning of the Korean war they were together on duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs. They both volunteered to serve in Korea.

Warrant Officer Turton confesses that the most galling thing to him is that his wife has seen more action here than he has.

She made the amphibious landings with the Marines at Inchon and Wonsan.

Each letter to him tells of her experiences at the front. The Warrant Officer is "definite about his plans after the Korean war."

"I am going to retire", he says. Then he adds with considerable emphasis, "And my wife is going to resign her commission."—Reuter.

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